

PERCEPTION OF MOTHERS' TOWARDS HOME VISITING AFTER DELIVERY DONE BY HEALTH STAFF AND FACTORS INFLUENCING IT, IN TEMERLOH DISTRICT, PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR. JUN 1999.

KAJIAN PERSEPSI IBU TERHADAP PERKHIDMATAN LAWATAN RUMAH SELEPAS BERSALIN YANG DILAKUKAN OLEH KAKITANGAN KESIHATAN DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR MEMPENGARUHINYA, DI DAERAH TEMERLOH, PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR. JUN 1999

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ABSTRACT

This is a study regarding perception of mothers' towards home visiting after delivery done by health staff and factors influencing it. A cross sectional study was done in Temerloh District for 3 weeks involving 202 mothers. These mothers had uncomplicated pregnancy, uncomplicated delivery and had received the last postnatal home visiting from health staff. Their names were gathered from birth record book from all the five Health Clinics in the district. Only those who fulfilled the required criteria were chosen as participants. The interview was done in mothers home by 5 trained research assistances. Results showed that 73.3% of mothers had good perception towards reasons why home visiting was done after delivery, 49.0% had good perception towards benefits and 97% had good perception on the quality of the service. The overall good perception of home visiting after delivery done by health staff was 83.2%. Majority of mothers would prefer to receive the service from nursing staff, in the morning between 8 am to 11 am, within the first 3 days after delivery and between 5-8 visits. Ninety eight percents perceived that home visiting needs to be done and 82.7% perceived that they and their babies will face health problems if the service was not carried out. Fifty-five percents admitted having health problems among themselves and their babies within 2 weeks after delivery. Constipation, pain and inflammation at the perineum, mastitis and less milk flow were problems faced by mothers in this study. Problems with defecation, feeding, rashes and jaundice were problems faced by their babies. Eighty percents of health problems were successfully managed by the health staff. Among 82.2% of participants who received help from others in care after delivery, 52.4% was given help by their mothers or mother-in-law. Among 82.2% of mothers who practiced traditional belief (pantang larang), 62% claimed that health care given was not contradicting with their traditional practices. Factors like demography, economy, health problems after delivery, traditional practices, help received from others and information regarding home visit were factors thought to influence mothers' perception on home visiting after delivery. After logistic regression, family income was the only factor that significantly influenced mothers' perception towards home visiting after delivery, $p = 0.018$ ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, home visiting after delivery needs to be continued but it also needs review and some modification so that the service can be expanded to other family members as well. Various multidisciplinary in medical field have to plan an effective home visiting program to improve the existing service.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah kajian persepsi ibu terhadap perkhidmatan lawatan rumah selepas bersalin yang dilakukan oleh kakitangan kesihatan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dilakukan di daerah Temerloh Pahang Darul Makmur selama 3 minggu berturut-turut yang melibatkan seramai 202 orang ibu. Ibu yang menyertai kajian ini tidak mengalami sebarang komplikasi semasa mengandung, ketika bersalin dan setelah bersalin. Mereka juga telah menerima lawatan rumah selepas bersalin yang terakhir dari kakitangan kesihatan. Nama ibu diperolehi dari buku rekod kelahiran di kesemua 5 buah klinik kesihatan di daerah ini. Ibu yang menepati kriteria yang ditetapkan dalam kajian ini dipilih menjadi peserta kajian. Temuduga dilakukan di rumah ibu oleh 5 orang pembantu penyelidik yang telah dilatih. Hasil kajian menunjukkan 73.3% ibu mempunyai persepsi baik terhadap tujuan lawatan rumah selepas bersalin, 49.0% persepsi baik terhadap faedah lawatan rumah selepas bersalin dan 97% persepsi baik terhadap mutu perkhidmatan yang diberikan. Secara keseluruhan persepsi baik terhadap lawatan rumah selepas bersalin yang dilakukan oleh kakitangan kesihatan adalah 83.2%. Sebahagian besar ibu mahukan lawatan rumah selepas bersalin dilakukan oleh kakitangan kejurumwatan, pada waktu pagi di antara pukul 8 pagi hingga 11 pagi. dilaksanakan dalam masa 3 hari pertama selepas bersalin dan mendapat 5-8 kali jumlah bilangan lawatan. Sebanyak 98% ibu berpendapat lawatan rumah perlu diteruskan dan 82.7% ibu mengatakan mereka akan mengalami masalah jagaan kesihatan diri sendiri dan bayi mereka sekiranya perkhidmatan lawatan rumah selepas bersalin tidak dilaksanakan. Sejumlah 55% ibu mengatakan mereka mengalami masalah kesihatan samada bagi diri sendiri ataupun bayi mereka dalam tempoh 2 minggu selepas bersalin. Masalah kesihatan yang dialami oleh ibu adalah sembelit, sakit dan bengkak di tempat jahitan, bengkak payu dan kurang susu dari payu dara. Masalah kesihatan yang dialami oleh bayi pula adalah masalah dalam pembuangan air besar, masalah penyusuan susu ibu, ruam dan jaundis. Sejumlah 79.3% masalah kesihatan dapat diatasi oleh kakitangan kesihatan. Sejumlah 82.2% ibu menerima bantuan orang lain dalam jagaan kesihatan selepas bersalin dan sejumlah 52.4% dibantu oleh ibu atau ibu mentua mereka. Sejumlah 82.2% ibu mengamalkan pantang larang selepas bersalin dan 62% daripadanya berpendapat perkhidmatan kesihatan yang diberikan semasa lawatan rumah selepas bersalin tidak bercanggah dengan amalan pantang larang mereka. Faktor seperti demografi, sosioekonomi, masalah kesihatan yang dialami selepas bersalin, bantuan orang lain, amalan pantang larang dan pemberitahuan mengenai perkhidmatan dijangka akan mempengaruhi persepsi ibu terhadap lawatan rumah selepas bersalin. Setelah regresi logistik dilakukan hanya faktor pendapatan sahaja yang mempengaruhi persepsi ibu terhadap lawatan rumah selepas bersalin secara signifikan iaitu nilai $p = 0.018$ ($p < 0.05$). Sebagai kesimpulan, perkhidmatan lawatan rumah selepas bersalin perlu diteruskan tetapi kajian semula perlu dilakukan supaya ia dapat memenuhi keperluan pertambahan kumpulan sasaran perkhidmatan Kesihatan Keluarga. Penglibatan pelbagai disiplin bidang perubatan dalam merancang satu program lawatan rumah selepas bersalin yang lebih berkesan dan meliputi ahli keluarga yang lain perlu dilakukan supaya dapat memberikan perkhidmatan yang lebih berkualiti di masa hadapan.